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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST:
RAIN.
Barometer 29.77.

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September 20, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 79
Humidity 82 92

September 20, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 92 68

7462 日三廿月八

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1916.

三拜禮 望十二月九英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
25 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

CONDENSED.

LIEUT. RONALD PEASE, SON OF MR. PIKE PEASE, WAS KILLED IN ACTION. THE STEAMERS DEWA AND LORD TREDEGAR HAVE BEEN SUNK. BRITISH AIRCRAFT BOMBED AN ENEMY CAMP AT PROSENIK, IN BALKANS. THE DUTCH ARMY IS CONSTANTLY BEING STRENGTHENED. RUSSIANS ARE VIGOROUSLY ATTACKING THE ENEMY NORTH OF HALICZ. ITALIAN ATTACKS NEAR GORIZIA SURPASS PREVIOUS EFFORTS. THE ITALIANS ARE MAKING ASSAULTS WITH DENSE MASSES OF INFANTRY. FIVE ENEMY ATTACKS AGAINST THE RUSSIANS IN FRANCE WERE CHECKED. A NEW RUSSIAN INTERNAL LOAN OF £300,000,000 IS BEING ISSUED. THE BRITISH ENTERED ENEMY TRENCHES NEAR RICHEBOURG LA BOUE. BRITISH HAVE TAKEN MORE PRISONERS & INFILDED MANY CASUALTIES. FIVE MORE BRITISH AEROPLANES HAVE FAILED TO RETURN.

[All telegrams appearing in large type are the latest, having been received during the course of the day. Those in small type have come through over-night.]

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

British Again Penetrate Enemy Trenches.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

September 19, 1.45 p.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—In the neighbourhood of Richebourg la Bous, we entered enemy trenches at three places, capturing prisoners and inflicting many casualties. Our casualties were very slight.

Heavy and continuous rains have fallen during the last twenty-four hours, and the general situation is unchanged since last evening.

Five more of our aeroplanes have failed to return.

Russian Sector Attacked.

September 19, 5.00 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states:—Enemy attacks in Champagne included five against the Russian sector, but they were everywhere checked by a barrage of machine-gun fire.

A NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

September 19, 5.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that a new Internal Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan of £300,000,000, redeemable in ten years, is to be issued in October, at 95.

THE RUSSIAN DRIVE.

A New Development.

September 18, 9.10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that, with the renewal of the Russian offensive in Galicia, the brunt of the fighting is transferred from the south to the north of Halicz, where General Tcherniaeff is vigorously attacking the Germans and Turks, while the Russians to the south, who are faced by a most powerful system of defences, the capture of which would have involved protracted positional warfare, are firmly holding the positions won.

GREAT ITALIAN ATTACKS.

September 18, 9.10 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a telegram to the Cologne *Gazette* states that the Italian attacks on the plateau of Komen, near Gorizia, surpass any battle in the Italian campaign so far, and are only comparable to the fighting in the west or to the last Russian offensive. The Italians are adopting General Brusiloff's tactics, making continuous assaults with dense masses of infantry.

HOLLAND ALERT.

September 19, 7.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at the Hague says that, in opening the States General, Queen Wilhelmina declared that she was firmly resolved to defend the independence and the rights of Holland. Her Majesty added that the Army was constantly being strengthened.

THE PRICE OF SHELLAC.

September 18, 10.20 p.m.

The Imperial Government is considering measures for stopping the speculative inflation in the price of shellac in London and Calcutta. It is stated that much of this commodity is required for military purposes.

TWO STEAMERS SUNK.

September 19, 2.45 p.m.

The following steamers have been sunk:—The *ss. Dewa* and the *ss. Lord Tredegar*. The latter was bound from New York to Bombay.

TELEGRAMS.

IN THE BALKANS.

British Repulse Enemy Attack.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

September 19, 2.45 p.m.

A British official announcement from Salonika states:—Our pickets to the east of Orljik bridge repulsed an enemy attack. Our aircraft bombed an enemy camp at Prosenik, apparently successfully. There are no developments on the Doiran front.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

September 18, 10.20 p.m.

Lieutenant Ronald Pease, of the Coldstream Guards, a son of Mr. H. Pike Pease, (Assistant Postmaster General, and formerly Unionist Whip), has been killed in action.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8 or on Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

IN THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

A General's Death.

September 18, 8.15 a.m.

Brigadier General H. F. H. Clifford has been killed.

Premier's Son Killed in Action.

September 18, 5.50 p.m.

Lieutenant Raymond Asquith, of the Grenadier Guards, the eldest son of the Prime Minister was killed in action on September 15.

Lieutenant Raymond Asquith was born in 1875. Like his distinguished father, he had a very brilliant career at College, being in turn a Scholar of Winchester and Balliol. He was also President of the Oxford Union, and, in 1902, he was elected Fellow of All Souls. He also followed his father's footsteps in choosing the bar as a profession, and was called to the Bar (Inner Temple) in 1904. He was Junior Counsel for Great Britain in the North Atlantic Fisheries Arbitration at The Hague in 1911 and Junior Counsel to the Inland Revenue Office in 1914. At the outbreak of the war, he received a Second Lieutenant's commission of the 3rd Batt. 16th County of London Regiment. In 1907, Lieut. Asquith married Miss Katherine Horner, daughter of Sir John Horner, K.C.V.O., of Mells Park, Somerset, by whom and two daughters he is survived.

IN THE BALKANS.

Rumanians Continue to Advance.

September 18, 8.15 p.m.

The "Times" correspondent at the Rumanian Headquarters, writing on September 17, says the Russo-Rumanian forces at Dobruja are taking up strong positions on the line from Rasova, ten miles south of Tchernavoda to Tuzla, twelve miles south of Constanza. The Rumanians continue to advance in Transylvania and have occupied the town of Fogaras, taking 1,800 prisoners. A German communiqué states that the Rumanians have reached Szekelyudvarh, fifteen miles north-east of Brasov.

The New Greek Cabinet.

September 18, 5.50 p.m.

British diplomats consider that the new Greek Cabinet can only be satisfactory if it is made clear that it is a business and not a political Ministry.

Bulgarians Arm Turkish Civilians.

September 18, 5.50 p.m.

The Bulgarians have armed the Turkish civilians at Kavala from the Greek arsenal. This is most significant in view of the Bulgarian assurance that permanent occupation is not intended.

Allies Occupy Florina.

September 18, 8.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Salonika says the Allies have occupied Florina.

Bulgarians Fall Back in Disorder.

September 18, 11.30 p.m.

A French official message from Salonika says the Bulgarians are falling back in disorder from Florina towards Monastir, following a desperate battle with the Franco-Russian forces lasting the whole day of September 17 and the following night. The Bulgarians offered a furious resistance and frequently counter-attacked, the cavalry charging. The Serbs are progressing everywhere.

TELEGRAMS.

IN THE BALKANS.

Fall of Monastir Expected.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

September 19, 6.25 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says the Bulgarians are fleeing from Monastir. The fall of Florina was due to encircling movements by French, Russians and Serbians, directed by General Cordonnier. The Bulgarians, in attempting to retreat from the combined pressure, were decimated by a murderous fire and broke in disorder, abandoning guns. Thousands of Turkish and Bulgarian peasants joined in the flight, increasing the panic. When the Allies entered Florina the German garrison, after a slight resistance, fled. The Allies are following on the heels of the Bulgarians towards Monastir, while another Serbian force is advancing north of Monastir, the fall of which is expected in a few days.

Diplomacy at Athens.

September 19, 9.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens telegraphs that on the 18th inst. the new Foreign Minister received congratulatory visits from the diplomatic representatives except those of the Entente Powers.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

New Armoured Cars' Great Work.

September 18, 1.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters telegraphs that the advent of the "Tanks" or "Land dreadnaughts," as the Tommies have dubbed the new armoured cars, caused consternation among the enemy and inspired the British. The first to enter Flers bore a newspaper placard on the side, on which was inscribed "Great Hun victory: extra special edition." Eventually it put out of action a battery and half of the enemy field guns. This was followed by cheers and laughter from the Tommies. Another sat at a dugout, from whence a German battalion commander emerged and surrendered. The Boche prisoners near Pozieres were most curious to learn of the happenings at the sugar refinery, which was a nest of machine guns, and which they were convinced was impregnable. The fact is a "Tank," coughing bullets, burst in the barricaded door, scattering the sandbags. It disposed of the machine gunners most effectually, then the infantry marched in and took the place unopposed, while the ungainly machine clumsy bumped out to continue smashing the enemy defences.

The French papers are enthusiastic regarding the "Tanks," which they state are fitted with rams.

The "Daily Mail" says that this practical application of travelling forts is due to Colonel Swinton, formerly the official "eye-witness." They were constructed secretly in a midland town.

British Improve Positions.

September 18, 2.45 p.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in communiqué, says south Flers and also east of Flers, our position north of Martinpuich.

Terrible German Losses.

September 18, 8.00 p.m.

A Paris communiqué says:—We carried a trench east of Flers and repulsed enemy counter-attacks here; east of Berny and south of Denemourt with heavy enemy losses. We progressed east of Berny and advanced to the eastern edge of Denemourt, which is completely surrounded. We have taken up to the present 1,800 prisoners, and ten machine guns. The Germans made three violent attacks south of Denemourt. The losses of the 10th Bersatz Division and the 120th German Reserve Regiment at Berny yesterday were enormous. Two battalions of the 38th Regiment of the 11th Division were almost annihilated.

British Lines Appreciably Advanced.

September 18, 8.30 p.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig says the general situation is unchanged.

A minor attack upon the elements of the enemy trenches east of Courcelles was entirely successful. Our lines advanced appreciably here. The enemy entered one of our trenches west of Mouquet Farm under cover of heavy shelling, but was immediately driven out with loss. We have taken a further portion of the enemy trench system south of Thiepval. The enemy heavily shelled various parts of our line at intervals during the night.

French Capture Further Positions.

September 18, 1.30 a.m.

A Paris communiqué says: The French, in an attack north of the Somme, captured a cluster of trenches two hundred yards south of Combles. Desperate fighting continued at Denemourt, south of the Somme. The French, after capturing the village and the last defenders, advanced a kilometre southwards in the direction of Albancourt. Simultaneous operations captured a trench west of Horigny and expelled the enemy from three small woods south-east of Denemourt and occupied several trenches in the south-west. Over 1,600 un wounded prisoners have so far been counted as the result of two days' fighting in this sector, including 20 officers. There was reciprocal artillery activity in Champagne. The French on the left bank of the Meuse captured a trench on the southern slopes of Morthomme.

(Continued on page 5).

TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARY.

Sir Thomas L. Brunton.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, Received September 19. The death is announced of Sir Thomas Lander Brunton, Consulting Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital and the author of several medical publications.

Lord Ralph Drury Kerr.

London, Received September 19. The death is announced of Lord Ralph Drury Kerr, K.C.B., who entered the 10th Hussars in 1857, being appointed Major-General in 1880. He served in the Afghan campaign in 1878 and commanded the Carragh District from 1891 to 1896. He was born on August 11th, 1837.

TWO SOLDIER BROTHERS.

Meeting on Hospital Ship.

A remarkable reunion of two brothers, both wounded in the war, took place at Southampton, where two hospital ships were discharging their living but bruised freight.

A lieutenant in one of the ships had had his foot smashed by a German bomb," writes a correspondent. "I asked him his name, and on consulting my notebook remarked, 'There is another man of your name on board the —, lying just astern.'

"You don't mean to say it's Teddy?"

"Don't know, I'm sure. Here's the name, look; 2nd Lieut. E. S. — of the —th —."

"Well, I'll be jiggered if it isn't Teddy. I say—you must excuse me, you know, but that's my elder brother. He must have been in this show, too. They only came out about Christmas brigades was. How was his brother? How is he?"

"Five minutes later I had secured permission from the kindly R.A.M.C. staff officer for 'Teddy'—the senior in years was the junior in rank, I noticed—to leave his ship and come on board the other vessel till his train was ready. He had been wounded in the shoulder.

"It was pleasant to watch the meeting of the two brothers, who had been in France for eight months without either knowing precisely where the other was. They are the sons of an English country parson. They had last met during their training period in 1915 in a sequestered south-country rectory."

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Palaisade Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong

GENERAL NEWS.

U.S. Quartermaster General Retires.

Major General James B. Alshire, Quartermaster General of the United States army, has been retired from active service owing to physical disability. General Alshire will be remembered by many in Manila, where he served some ten years ago as depot quartermaster, at that time holding the rank of major.

UCG Not to Travel.

UCG, the captured German submarine, which has been attracting thousands of sightseers to Temple Pier, will not be sent to any other port upon the termination of the present exhibition. The suggestion had been made that the vessel should be taken round to various British ports, and to inland towns by means of the canal system.

To Copy Captain Fryatt.

"Speaking for our captains, each one has determined to emulate Captain Fryatt's example if he gets a chance," said Mr. Henry Thornton, General Manager of the Great Eastern Railway, which employed Captain Charles Fryatt. Mr. Thornton was speaking of the manner of the court-martial proceedings in Germany which preceded the shooting of the hero of the steamship Brussels.

Chinese Educational Conference. The Chinese Ministry of Education has sent a circular telegram to the provinces instructing them to send representatives to the Ministry where an educational conference will be held on the 1st day of the 11th month of this year. The representatives of the provinces where the educational affairs have been affected by military operations, should prepare detailed reports about the same, so that future plans may be made.

State Cinema Palace.

In the Longtown district of Cumberland the Central Control Board are arranging for a model refreshment house and a State picture house. A second model refreshment house is to be opened shortly in the Carlisle district, the South Unionist Club being taken over for this purpose. Following the closure of six licensed houses, the Board have acquired about a dozen other public-houses in the city, and these are now being managed under their supervision.

Sir Francis Vane.

Mr. Forster, in Parliamentary papers, states that the three officers who reported unfavourably on Major Sir Francis Vane were unfit for active service in the field, but that purely physical disability in no way invalidated the opinion they formed and expressed of the military efficiency of Sir Francis Vane. It was not, he adds, until Sir Francis Vane had been tried in more than one regimental capacity that the adverse opinion was formed, but the Army Council could not blame the officers referred to for avoiding precipitancy in forming their judgment.

Soldier Recovers Speech in Street Mishap.

Private Maurice da Costa, of the Essex Regiment, recovered his speech at Gravesend recently. He entered the V.A.D. Hospital on July 14, suffering from shell shock. Several attempts were made to frighten him into speech, and he was told that if he could not speak a doctor would operate upon him that day. In the afternoon he was walking in the town when he was knocked on the arm by a passing motor-car. He shouted "stop," which was the first word he had spoken since he was stunned at the front. Da Costa, whose home is in Mile-end, has now fully recovered his speech.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.



NOTICES.

17787 { Serenade (Crdia) Vessela's Italian Band
La Manola-Spanish Serenade " "
17835 { A Perfect Day Violin-Cello-Piano. " Mc Kee Trio
Mother Macbeth " "
18042 { Peer Gynt Suite-Hall of the Victor Concert Orch.
Mountain Kings. " "
Peer Gynt Suite-Anitra's Dance " "
Tristan & Isolde Isolde's Levelestrod, Victor Herbert's "
Traume-Dreams " "
55041 { 88465 - Manella Mia (Song) Caruso "
88201 - Samson et Delila-Amour, vien alder (Song) Louis Homer "
64342 - Good-Bye Sweetheart, Good-Bye (Song) McCormack "
64530, - In A Gondola-Improviso, Violin Solo Mischa Elman "
74402 - Valse Triste-Sibelius. Maud Powell "
70112 - Doughie the Baker (Comic Song) Harry Lauder "

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NOTE THE ADDRESS.

EXPORT OF JUTE.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

A Calcutta Protest.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Calcutta, August 22.—Details of the scheme under which Messrs. Ralli Brothers become sole buyers of jute for Dundee war requirements are still lacking.

Meanwhile, a special general meeting of members of the Baled Jute Shippers' Association took place on Tuesday. It was unanimously resolved that the following protest be communicated to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, the London Jute Association and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—

"That this meeting views with alarm and dissatisfaction the agreement reported to have been made by His Majesty's Government with Messrs. Ralli Brothers, whereby that firm are empowered to purchase on behalf of Government jute for Dundee mills to the extent of orders placed by the Government for sand bags and cloth; that this meeting strongly protests against the appointment particularly without previous consultation with the jute trade of any one firm of shippers for this responsible work; and, further, that the appointment of Messrs. Ralli Brothers will, in the opinion of this meeting, set detrimentally to many other British firms who are established in Calcutta who are staffed entirely by British subjects and who have, at great expense and trouble, built up export jute business to Dundee individuals, as large as, if not larger than, the business of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and that this meeting trusts that on reconsideration Government may see their way to cancel the agreement in question and to see orders are placed with shippers of jute to Dundee on a basis similar to that upon which orders for war bags are placed with Calcutta jute mills."

It is understood that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce will support this resolution.

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TO LET.—From 1st November next, flats in "Two Mess," No. 8 the Peak. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

TO LET.—From 1st September, 1916, first floor, 38 Nathan Road, Kowloon, (Dairy Farm Co.'s premises). Apply—The Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

TO LET.—Offices at 2 Connaught Road. Offices in King's Buildings. House in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. Nos. 1 and 2, West End Terrace, Canton. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.—No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central, First Floor. The commodious dwelling house with offices, servant's quarters, etc. No. 4. Shameen, Canton, from 1st June. At present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate. Apply to—DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.

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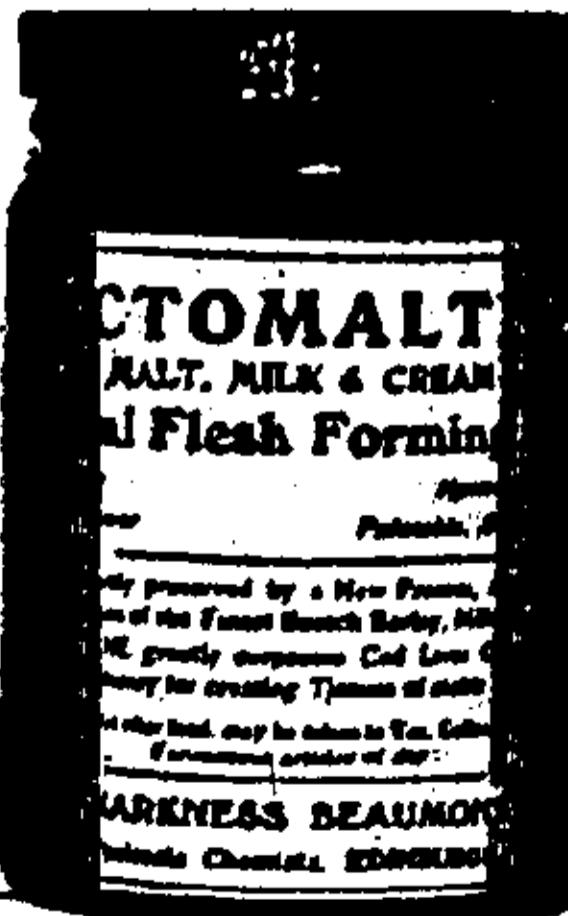
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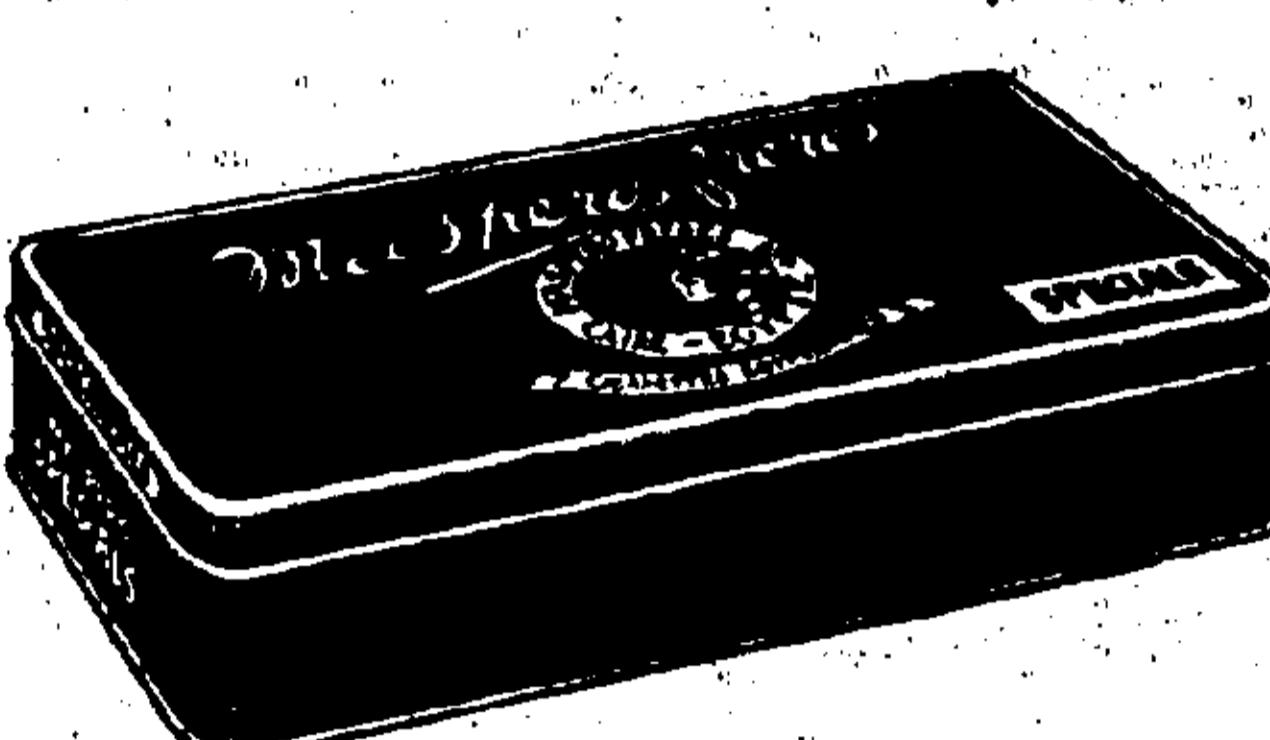
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By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1916.

A BENEFICIAL PROJECT.

We reported an interesting item of news from our Canton correspondent yesterday, stating that the new Civil Governor is said to be taking steps to raise a sum of half a million dollars or more for the purpose of establishing in Canton a large manufacture where poor and homeless people may find employment. Chu Hing-lan holds the view—undoubtedly the correct one—that the large number of robbers and brigands in the Province is, in the main, due to unemployment, and that the bringing into existence of such an industrial organisation as he contemplates will be at any rate helpful in restoring order in the restless district whose affairs he has been called upon to administer. Kwangtung has for very many years now been notorious for lawlessness and brigandage within its borders, and it has to be set on record that very few of the leading officials in Canton have taken any serious steps to rid the Province of cause for the reproach. The new Governor, however, has not been long in giving this long-standing problem his consideration, and if he is able to put his ideas into practical effect he will most certainly win for himself the admiration of Chinese and foreigners alike, not only here and in Canton, but also throughout the whole country, because the evil effect of the constant disorder in Kwangtung is, unhappily, felt far and wide so far as business is concerned.

At the time of the terrible Kwangtung floods last year, we more than once made the point that unless the thousands of people reduced to starvation and unemployment were given some more permanent form of relief than the doling out of rice, they would inevitably turn to robbery and piracy for means to keep themselves alive. So it would seem that the new Governor, in the plan which he proposes, has hit upon the very thing needed to save his Province from the ever-recurring turbulence with which it has so long been fated. In his recent interview with the Telegraph, Mr. Chu spoke very much to the point about the poor condition of the people, due to brigandage and general disorder in the Province, and that he was not merely uttering platitudes seems to be established by the announcement of the project to which we have referred. The scheme, if worked out on comprehensive lines, could be made not only to have beneficial effects so far as the suppression of crime is concerned: it has in it most promising possibilities in the direction of the encouragement of local industry. Kwangtung is naturally a most productive Province, but, at the same time, it has to face very considerable competition from foreign quarters in such industries as match-making and glass-making. Therefore any scheme which will help to encourage the organised growth of these and similar trades among the natives of the Province would be doubly welcome to the people. And for that reason the plan put forward by the new Civil Governor has much to commend it. It would, when in full operation, prove a real boon to the Province and cause the name of its originator to be long remembered by a people, who, in the main, desire nothing better than to be left to follow their avocations in peace and quietude.

It will thus be seen that this proposal of what practically amounts to a State-organised industrial venture can be made to work to the general advantage of the community from many standpoints. Our hope is that, for the sake of the Province itself and of a larger circle of interests outside its limits, the idea will not end in mere "consideration." Hongkong, by reason of its close trade association with Canton, has more than a passing interest in the important questions which we have here broached. For peace and order in the adjacent Province invariably means good business for this Colony. We have had more than enough of disturbed conditions in Kwangtung in the recent past, and it is high time a reign of better conditions were brought in. The proposal noted is a most promising one. We hope that it will promptly be put into effect.

Mail Matter.

Of late there have been very considerable delays in the arrival of mails by the Siberian route, both at Home and in the Far East. The war is, of course, largely responsible for this fact; but, considering all the circumstances, it is fortunate both for business people and ordinary residents that communication between Hongkong and the Homeland is not more frequently interrupted than it is. In this respect the overland Siberian route has proved a great blessing to the one class and the other. It is seldom that mail matter sent this way goes astray, though quite recently some was lost at sea through the submersion of a vessel, and more still through capture by the Germans. On the whole, however, the war has made very little difference to the facilities for corresponding, save that letters now take considerably longer than they did in pre-war days. On this point of delay, which might conceivably be of extreme importance to business people, we understand that recent advices received in the Colony suggest that firms will be well advised in future, when making use of the Siberian route, to send duplicates of any enclosures by way of Suez. The suggestion is an interesting and important one to a shipping and business Colony like ours, and we pass it on in the hope that it will prove of some value to those whom it most concerns.

More Sanitary Inspectors Wanted.

As Mr. Goldring knows Hongkong well, he was not, of course, in the least surprised to meet with opposition when he advocated the engaging of more sanitary inspectors. In this case the opposition took the form of some rather wearisome question-begging by the Head of the Department. No one—and probably Mr. Goldring least of all—supposes that the Board can send out into the highways and the byways inspectors to come in, at a time when the ordinary sources from which such men are drawn are themselves short-handed. But the war is not going to last forever, and, after it is over, as Mr. Goldring pointed out, Kowloon will probably become more densely populated than ever. But of course it may be that Mr. Tratman cherishes the delusion that the existing staff of inspectors cannot find enough to do. We should like to see a law passed that would compel some of the Government officials to do a few hours' inspecting, pig in their own account two or three times a week. They might then get some idea of how necessary a large staff is, and at the same time might come to realise what apparently has never yet occurred to them: that Hongkong is a fitfully insanitary place, and that, if tax-payers were to send in a protest to the Government thereon every day in the year, they would not be overstepping right or reason.

Shum Again.

Judging from our Canton correspondent's statement yesterday and from news which we received before going to press, it seems clear that Shum Chun-huen means to play the part of fly in the ointment to the very last gasp. The officials sent down from Peking have done splendid work in establishing peace, and, if Shum had a tinge of the patriotism of which he preaches, he would bless them for it and would do all in his power to further their worthy aims. Instead, he proceeds to dictate to Chu Hing-lan and even to question his authority to take over the seals. In a word, Shum is what he has been ever since the revolution—an emphatic nuisance; a selfishly ambitious man who thinks that no pie can be digestible unless he has had his chief hand in making it. His republicanism is a farce, and how he has contrived to hoodwink many genuine republicans of the South is one of those mysteries that will never be solved. As the writer of our recent special article on the Canton trouble pointed out: a post awaits him in Peking if he will consent to take it; if not, the best thing that he can do is to remove himself out of China altogether.

A coolie squabble. A foreman coolie was charged before Mr. F. A. Hassland, at the Police Court this morning, with assaulting one of his employees. The story was that the complainant was sent to get a weighing machine, and, when he came back defendant said he had been far too slow on the job and struck him in the side and on the head with a heavy instrument. Complainant's head was very much bandaged. Defendant said the complainant was going to strike him and as he warded off the blow the piece of wood struck complainant on the head. His Worship imposed a fine of \$5, or 14 days, and board, both parties over.

DAY BY DAY.

ECONOMY IS THE THIEF OF TIME.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 73; rain. (1915, 76 sunshine.) Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 79; rain. (1915, 81 sunshine.)

The Mails.
English Mail (via Negapatam).— Due per a.s. Hirano Maru and a.s. Glaucus to-morrow, Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Empress of Japan at 10.30 a.m. to-day.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 2.5/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 48th anniversary of France's entire rejection of the Russian peace proposals.

The Ecuador.
The Pacific Mail steamer Ecuador is to leave Hongkong on October 4 instead of October 7.

New Hongkong Theatre.
We are informed that the New Hongkong Theatre will exhibit the sixth, seventh and eighth episodes of "Neal of the Navy" to-night and the two following nights.

Bijou Theatre.
We are asked to remind patrons of the Bijou Theatre that the last two episodes of the exciting drama "Neal of the Navy" will be screened there to-night, to-morrow and Friday.

Victoria Theatre.

Our readers are reminded of the high class variety entertainment which the Venus Concert Party is giving at the Victoria Theatre to-night and to-morrow night. The proceeds will be devoted to the Jatland battle widows and orphans' fund.

The "Whatnots."

The "Whatnots," a touring company of variety artists, are coming to Hongkong and will open for a short season at the Victoria Theatre on Tuesday next. They are bringing the latest in song and dance, magic and comedy. The press reports speak very highly of them, and they have had very successful seasons in Bombay, Batavia and Bangkok. We understand that the show is of the same class as the Melbourne's, in which case Hongkong will welcome it very heartily.

Heavy Opium Fines.

Inspector Wilden, of the Revenue Office, prosecuted in two cases of unlawful possession of opium at the Police Court, before Mr. F. A. Hassland, this morning. One man was found in possession of 20 taels of prepared opium when he was going on the a.s. On Lee. The drug was found concealed in the false bottom of a truck. A fine of \$2,000, or 12 months' hard labour, was imposed. In the other case a man was found on the Praya with 17 tels concealed round his waist. His Worship inflicted a penalty of \$1,700, or 12 months' hard labour.

Matrimonial Troubles.

A wife charged her husband at the Magistrate this morning with assault. A story was told of how the man had not supported the woman for several months and had been frequenting places of ill repute. The woman found her husband last night in one of these places, and when she complained she was set upon by the man and some other women. A district watchman saw the man beating the woman. Mr. F. A. Hassland, before whom the case was heard, remanded the case, so that both parties could be seen by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

A Coolie Squabble.
A foreman coolie was charged before Mr. F. A. Hassland, at the Police Court this morning, with assaulting one of his employees. The story was that the complainant was sent to get a weighing machine, and, when he came back defendant said he had been far too slow on the job and struck him in the side and on the head with a heavy instrument. Complainant's head was very much bandaged. Defendant said the complainant was going to strike him and as he warded off the blow the piece of wood struck complainant on the head. His Worship imposed a fine of \$5, or 14 days, and board, both parties over.

COMPANY REPORT.

The Douglas Steamship Company Limited.

The report of the above Company, for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-third ordinary general meeting, to be held at the offices of the Company, on September 26, at noon, states:

The General Managers beg to submit to the shareholders their report on the thirty-third year's working of the Company, ending June 30th, 1916.

After paying all running expenses, docking charges, Premium of Insurance, bonus to captains and officers of steamers, remuneration to Consulting Committee and auditors' fees, the amount at Credit of Profit and Loss account is \$459,150.55 out of which an interim dividend of 10%, absorbing \$100,000 was paid on the 27th of March last and subject to the approval of shareholders it is proposed to appropriate the balance remaining as follows:

To pay a Final Dividend of 2% ... \$20,000.00
To pay a Bonus of \$3 per share ... 180,000.00

To Write off from the value of the Company's Steamers and properties (equivalent of 8% less the amount of Reserve Fund) ... 92,150.55

To Place to Reserve Fund ... 78,000.00

\$350,150.55

\$1,724,626.76

ASSETS.

Steamers:—
Haitan, Haiyang, Haiching, and Haiman as per last Report and

Hai Hong ... \$1,383,229.85

Less written off as

resolved at last General Meeting 41,605.80

\$1,341,624.05

Additions since made ... 40,031.88

\$1,381,655.93

Less Book value of "Haiman" sold 132,762.10

\$1,248,893.83

Value of Wharf, at Hongkong, Buoys and Moorings at Coast Ports, Furniture at Hongkong as per last account ... 27,802.48

Less amount written off as resolved at last General Meeting 4,628.24

\$23,174.24

Additions since made ... 1,900.00

22,974.24

Half Share of Steam Launch at Foochow

Loans on Mortgage Hongkong and

Shanghai Bank Fixed Deposits Hongkong and

Shanghai Bank Current Account

Cash in Hand ... 2,413.59

Freights due on 30th June, 1916. 76,658.16

Accounts Receivable, Agency

Balances due ... 60,456.43

Tonnage Dues Unexpired ... 1,785.00

Coal in Bankers ... 1,900.50

\$1,724,626.76

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO. General Managers.

ROBERT SHEWAN, Member of Consulting Committee.

DAVID LANDALE, Member of Consulting Committee.

Hongkong, September 19, 1916.

We report having examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books, Vouchers and Securities of the Company and certify that in our opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at 30th June, 1916, according to the best of our information and explanations given us and as shown by the Books of the Company. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

A. E. LOWE, F.C.A. Auditor.

V. MATLAND, Auditor.

Hongkong, September 20, 1916.

CONFESIONS.

I always said I never wished To see my soldiers fight; I like to have them all around. So merry and so bright, I like just to manoeuvre them And march them on parade And shout my orders in a voice That can't be disobeyed.

I never looked on my big guns As ought but children's toys, I always stuffed up both my ears: They made a frightful noise. I little thought the day would come When they'd be used in war, Indeed I feel one really should From battle them dear.

I really did my best to stop The Austro-Serbian fight, Although I know quite certainly 'Twas Austria in the right; I never thought her on to send That most forbidding note, In fact, I wasn't quite prepared. And that's just what I wrote.

I never thought that Germany Could fight a world in arms, Though people often told me that My army caused alarms; I had them ready certainly Down to the last shoalace, But then, you know, in Germany Efficiency has place.

I never meant to fight a war On both fronts—east and west, That's if it meant that Britain too Joined France at her behest; I was assured by all my spies That Britain would not fight And really could not, if she would, D spite her naval might.

I never thought the war would last More than a month or two, And worked out all my secret plans As though this were quite true; I really thought attacking France Was but a dress parade, Since then I've found it is not so And feel a bit afraid.

I always thought the ocean wide Was

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Strongly Fortified German Work Falls.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

September 19, 2.20 a.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig, says that south of the Acre we made another important advance to-day in the strongly fortified German work between Bouloua Wood and Ginchy, which is styled "The Quadrilateral," and which has hitherto resisted our efforts. It fell completely into our hands resulting in the advance of our line to a depth of a thousand yards on a front of a mile. Seven machine guns and numerous prisoners were taken in this most successful operation. The enemy counter-attacks north of Flers were driven back with loss and we progressed. Hostile troops massing for a counter-attack at Leas Bouefs and Morval were caught by artillery and dispersed. The following additional guns have been captured since September 15, five heavy howitzers, two field guns, three heavy and three light trench mortars, and a number of machine guns. Ten German officers and 300 men have been captured within the last twenty-four hours. There was considerable aerial activity yesterday several enemy machines being driven down. Four of our machines are missing.

Enemy's Colossal Losses.

September 19, 2.50 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says the feature of the fighting on September 15 and 16 was the colossal losses of the enemy, which are undoubtedly a record for a battle of similar duration. Enemy dead observed on a wide front on Friday evening out-numbered those of the British by eight to one. Whole trenches were literally paved with corpses.

A German Tribute.

September 19, 6.25 a.m.

The German-American correspondent, Carl Wiegand, has been permitted to cable to New York from Berlin that it is most probable that the Germans on the Somme had to retreat at various points as the result of a "tremendous and splendidly executed Anglo-French attack." He says it will not be surprising if Peronne and Combles fall to the Allies.

A QUIET RUSSIAN REPORT.

September 18, 2.55 p.m.

A Russian communiqué says on the western Russian front there is nothing important. In the Caucasus, the Turkish attacks in the region of the village of Adzga were repulsed.

SUCCESS IN EAST AFRICA.

Germans' Last Ports Taken.

September 18, 5.15 p.m.

General South reports that the British have occupied Lindi and Mikindani, the last remaining ports held by the Germans in East Africa.

General Smuts' Progress.

September 18, 7.15 p.m.

General Smuts has continued the occupation effected by the naval men, marines and African troops. Small German forces have retired inland. The enemy has been dislodged from the Uluguru Hills, having lost many men and quantity of stores and most of his artillery and ammunition. Remnants of the enemy have retired to the south-east, abandoning sixty-five Germans, thirty-four of whom were sick and several Boer prisoners. West of the Uluguru Hills General Vandeventer is approaching the great Ruaha river towards Mahenge, and is driving a strong enemy detachment before him.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

NO EXPORT PERMITS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. J. Jenkins, D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

Football.

It is proposed that a football team should take part in the Hongkong Association Football League. All members interested in the proposal are asked to meet at the Headquarters' Club on Monday, Sept. 25th, at 5.30 p.m. No. 3 Company.

All ranks will return their Rifles to Armoury at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, Sept. 22. The O. C. Company will supervise. They will draw Rifles at 5 p.m. on Friday, Sept. 29.

Headquarters' Club.

Members using the Club on Friday, next, between the hours of 5 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. are required to appear in uniform. The premises will be open to ladies during that time.

Parades.

Friday, Sept. 29.—Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Companies, Ambulance Platoon and Maxim Gunners will parade at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. Uniform with Helmets.

No. 4 Company.

Will parade at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, Sept. 27. Uniform with Helmets.

Defaulter's Parade.

A parade of Absentees from Drill without permission has been

EARL KITCHENER'S DEATH.

The Hongkong Memorial Services.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Colonial Secretary, sends us for publication a copy of a despatch No. 323 of August 15 from His Excellency the Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and a copy of Mr. Bonar Law's reply to His Excellency's despatch No. 246 of June 17 regarding the death of Earl Kitchener. They are as follows:—

Government House,
Hongkong,
15th August, 1916.

Sir,—In continuation of my despatch No. 246 of the 17th June, I have the honour to inform you that a Memorial Service to the late Lord Kitchener and his staff and the others who lost their lives in H.M.S. Hampshire was also held at the Union Church of Hongkong (Presbyterian). I regret that I omitted to report this in my previous despatch.

I have, etc.,
(Sd.) F. H. MAY,
Governor, &c.

The Right Honourable
Andrew Bonar Law, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.,

Downing Street,
29th July, 1916.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 246 of the 17th June, regarding the death of Earl Kitchener and his Staff and the loss of His Majesty's Ship Hampshire, and to inform you that a copy has been laid before His Majesty the King.

2. I have also caused copies of your despatch to be forwarded to the Foreign Office and India Office.

I have, etc.,
(Sd.) A. BONAR LAW,
Governor

Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.,

THE GOLD NUGGET.

Thief Caught After a Chase.

An exciting thief-chase took place in Wellington Street this morning. A man went into a shop there and said he wanted to buy a gold watch. He saw a nugget of gold lying on the counter, and he picked up and asked the value of it. Whilst the master was not looking, he slipped the nugget into his pocket, and, after some argument about the price of the watch, said he did not want to buy it. He was about to leave when the fokis noticed that the nugget was missing. They called to him, but he ran off down the street. Chase was given, but the man managed to elude his pursuers until he was in Queen's Road. Here a foki struck at him and he fell down, and was arrested by a Police Reserve constable who had just come up. At the Police Station, the nugget was found clutched in his hand.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, Sergeant Cockle said the man was found to possess no money, although he was supposed to be buying a watch.

The man, who had been banished in 1912, was, for returning before he ought to have done, sentenced to 12 months' hard labour, and for the larceny he was sent to gaol for a further period of three months and ordered to undergo four hours' stocks.

THERE IS NOTHING TO JOKE ABOUT

It may be serious, particularly with women. In all events it is sure to handicap your activities, at work or at play. There is no need to suffer.

Speedy relief is found in

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

The sovereign cure for all external aches and pains.

Why endure pain when you can stop it?

That's what LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM does.

And it does it quickly. Backaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, sore throat and headaches speedily and positively relieved. You will be sorry you had not heard about it sooner.

Sold at 1s. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong

Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Officers' Mess.

All Superintendents, Chief Inspectors, Staff Inspectors and Inspectors are asked to meet the D. S. P. (B) at 8 p.m. on Monday, Sept. 25, at his office.

ordered for Saturday, September 20, at 4.30 p.m. at Central.

Men will be warned through their Company Officers. Uniform, Helmets and Rifles.

Officers' Mess.

All Superintendents, Chief Inspectors, Staff Inspectors and Inspectors are asked to meet the D. S. P. (B) at 8 p.m. on Monday, Sept. 25, at his office.

Defaulter's Parade.

A parade of Absentees from Drill without permission has been

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL.

OUR

DAISY BRAND BUTTER.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST NEW ZEALAND TABLE BUTTER.

SOLE AGENTS.—

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.,

in which are vested the shares of

THE OCEAN MARINE

INSURANCE CO., LTD.

AND

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS

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The Undersigned AGENTS for

the above Company are prepared

to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE

at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 468

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR & JUNIOR

EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the Matriculation, Senior & Junior Local Examinations, will be held on the following dates:

MONDAY, December 11—

December 16, 1916.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examinations at any town where a sufficient number of candidates wish to offer themselves.

Candidates must send in their entry-forms, together with the Fee (\$10 Hongkong Currency) to the Registrar of the University on or before October 2.

Five prizes of \$100.00 each

(Hongkong Currency) will be awarded to the successful candidates who obtain the highest marks.

Candidates who secure

prizes must enter the University on January 3, 1917, and must

reside in one of the Hostels directly managed by the University.

The Examinations will be conducted according to the Rules and Syllabus given in the printed

Regulations for the Senior &

Junior Local Examinations and

for the Matriculation Examination, 1916.

Entry forms may be obtained

from the Registrar, Hongkong University.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FOURTH GYMKHANA MEETING OF THE SEASON

will be held at HAPPY VALLEY

on SATURDAY,

September 23, 1916, commencing

at 3.45 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will

be \$1.00 for others than Members

of the Hongkong Jockey Club or

Gymkhana Club.

Sold at 1s. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong

Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Officers' Mess.

All Superintendents, Chief Inspectors, Staff Inspectors and Inspectors are asked to meet the D. S. P. (B) at 8 p.m. on Monday, Sept. 25, at his office.

Defaulter's Parade.

A parade of Absentees from

Drill without permission has been

SMART SHIRTS

The popularity of "Summit" Coloured Shirts is continually increasing, for there is a charm and comfort about the soft dressing that is irresistibly attractive.

Made with stiff or soft double cuff, and scientifically cut neck bands that ensure perfect fit.

Every "Summit" Shirt is guaranteed colour fast and any shirt that fades will be replaced or purchase money refunded.

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Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.
Telephone 346.

NEW MATERIALS FOR SPORTS COATS.
REAL HARRIS, RAINPROOF, ETC., ETC.

"COLUMBIA" DANCE RECORDS.
ONE & TWO STEPS, TANZOS, WALTZES, ETC.

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|--------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| A 1463 | TANCOLETTE | TANGO | MUNICIPAL BAND |
| A 1458 | A GOOD FELLOW | GET OUT & GET UNDER | TWO-STEP PRINCES BAND |
| A 1307 | ON THE MISSISSIPPI | TRES CHIC | ONE-STEP |
| A 5532 | TOO MUCH MUSTARD | INTERNATIONAL | ONE-STEP |
| A 5525 | HIGH JINKS | DREAMING | WALTZ |
| | ISLE D'AMOUR | ISLE D'AMOUR | WALTZ |

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P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:

| For | Steamers | To Sail On | Remarks |
|--|--|----------------------|----------------|
| LONDON, via S'pore, Penang, C'bo, Port Said and Marseilles... | NAMUR Capt. S. C. Warner | 8 a.m. 24th Sept. | Direct Service |
| SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama | NOVARA Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R. N. R. | about 26th Sept. | Direct Service |
| LONDON via Singapore, P'ang, C'bo, Port Said & Marseilles | SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery | noon 6th Oct. | Direct Service |
| SHANGHAI, Moji, NORE Kobe and Yokohama | SHANGHAI Capt. D. Asbury | about 10th Oct. | Direct Service |

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS apply to:

E. V. D. Parr,
Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 20th Sept., 1916.



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States, and Europe via Vancouver

in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days. Hong Kong to Montreal 22 days

Hong Kong to Chicago 21 days. Hong Kong to New York 22½ days.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

16,850 tons Gross Register, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most Luxurious ship on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change) SAILEINGS FROM HONG KONG

Empress of Japan ... 20 Sept. Empress of Japan ... 15 Nov.

EMPEROR OF ASIA ... 4 Oct. EMPRESS OF ASIA ... 29 Nov.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA ... 1 Nov. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 27 Dec.

Montevideo ... 7 Nov.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Montevideo calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European ports and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing List, etc. please apply to:

P. O. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Hong Kong.

J. M. WALLACE,
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Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service: Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. C. P. Seddon, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 22nd instant.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Shirala," tons 5,306, Capt. A. J. Terry, will be despatched for S'pore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 22nd instant.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to:

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Hongkong, Sept. 18, 1916.

Agents.

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NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
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SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

| Destination | Steamer | Sailing Date |
|--|---------------------------------|---|
| LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe | Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka | SUN., 24th Sept. T. 16,000 (Sept. at noon) |
| NOVARA | Kitano Maru Capt. Cope | THURS., 5th Oct. T. 16,000 (Oct. at noon) |
| SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama | Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Nomura | WED., 11th Oct. T. 12,500 (Oct. at noon) |
| SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane | Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda | FRI., 13th Oct. T. 9,600 (Oct. at 4 p.m.) |
| SHANGHAI and MOJI | Aki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa | TUES., 14th Nov. T. 13,500 (Nov. at 11 a.m.) |
| CALCUTTA via Singapore, Malacca & C'bo. | Tosa Maru Capt. Sakamoto | TUESDAY. T. 10,000 (26th Sept.) |
| BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca & C'bo. | Pesang Maru Capt. Kusubiki | MONDAY. T. 10,000 (25th Sept.) |
| MOJI and KOBE | Bombay Maru Capt. Shimbara | THURSDAY. T. 8,000 (21st Sept.) |
| SHANGHAI and KOBE | Colombo Maru Capt. Nomura | SATURDAY. T. 8,000 (23rd Sept.) |
| NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama | Aki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa | FRI., 13th Oct. T. 13,500 (Oct. at 10 a.m.) |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama | Mifuru Maru Capt. Fraser | THURS., 21st Sept., at 10 a.m. |

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

| Steamer | From | Expected on or about | Will have on or about | To |
|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----|
| Tsuyama Maru | SATURDAY. | 21st October. | | |
| | Tons 15,000 | | | |
| | | | | |
| NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA | B. MORI, Manager. | | | |
| Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. | | | | |

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

| Steamer | Displacement | Leave Hongkong |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Persia Maru | 9,000 - 14 knots | 23rd Sept. at 10 30 a.m. |
| Tenyu Maru | 22,000 - 21 knots | 4th Oct. at noon. |
| Nippon Maru | 11,000 - 15 knots | 17th Oct. at 10 30 a.m. |
| Siberia Maru | 18,000 - 18 knots | Leave Kobe. 5th October. |
| Korea Maru | 18,000 - 18 knots | Leave Nagasaki. 17th November. |

* Via Manila, Omitting Shanghai. * Cargo on to Japan. Proceeding to South America Port.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railways between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELOS, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO, THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Steamer Tons & Speed. Leave Hongkong

Any Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 20th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to T. DAIGO, Agent.

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KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONG-KONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Tjikondari 12th Oct. | S.S. Tjikembang 13th Dec.

Karimoon 11th Nov. | S.S. Arakan 11th Jan.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:

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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haiching | W. C. Passmore | FRI. 22nd Sept. at 2 p.m.

Haitan.... | J. S. Thomson | TUES. 26th Sept. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to:

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).</

SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Up To the Minute.

| | | |
|---------------------|--------|---------|
| Banka. | b. \$ | 700.00. |
| Unions. | b. \$ | 920.00. |
| H.K. Firea. | b. \$ | 385.00. |
| Douglas. | b. \$ | 134.50. |
| Indos. (Def.) | ea. \$ | 129.00. |
| China Sugars. | a. \$ | 113.00. |
| Malabon Sugars. ea. | \$ | 38.00. |
| Langkata. | b. T | 25.50. |
| K'loon Docks. | b. \$ | 131.00. |
| Shai Docks. | b. T | 75.00. |
| Cements. | b. \$ | 10.10. |
| H.K. Tramways. ea. | \$ | 7.30. |

POLICEMAN CHARGED.

Alleged Theft in Hospital.

The hearing was continued, at the Police Court this afternoon, of the case in which an Indian Police Sergeant stands charged with theft of \$10 from a wardmaster at the Government Civil Hospital, who was keeping the money for a patient. Mr. Gardiner appeared for the defence.

Miss Massey acted as interpreter for a Russian witness named Boleslaw Pawlowits, who said he was in Hospital on the 14th of this month and remembered a drunken man being brought into the ward. He was in charge of an Indian constable and a boy. Witness he could not recognise the defendant as the policeman. After the drunken man came in he was laid on the bed and the chief ward master went upstairs to fetch some medicine. While he was away the boy undressed the man; then the Indian took the clothes, emptied the pockets and put everything he had on a small table. The Indian then put small money in one place, cigarettes in another and held some notes in his hand. There was no one else there but a policeman and the Chinese boy who had done the undressing.

His Worship:—What has become of the patient whose money this is alleged to be?

Mr. Wodehouse:—He was an officer and has gone with his ship. The money had been recovered, added Mr. Wodehouse.

Witness went on to say that when the wardmaster came back the policeman asked him if he might go, but he was told he must wait. The wardmaster looked at the money and said it was not all there. He asked the Indian, where the other \$10 note was. The Indian replied that he did not know where it was, and they might search him if they wished. The wardmaster made a motion to search him, and the Indian who had his arms out, put his hand in his pocket and when he took it out there was a note in it. The Indian exclaimed:—“That is my money,” and the wardmaster opened the note and showed it to everyone, at the same time saying:—“This is the note which was stolen.”

Cross-examined, witness said before the drunken man was brought into the ward it was possible he had been taken into the office outside, but he did not know whether the wardmaster was there.

A Russian sailor named Alexie Gema also gave evidence, saying that the wardmaster yesterday asked him (witness) several times to say that the Indian took out the money from his own pocket. He did not know why he should ask him to say that. He had not been asked to say anything more.

The case was adjourned.

Field Glass Fund.

One pair binoculars, contributed by Mr. O. H. Gale, Civil Service, Hongkong, is now to be added to the list of glasses received and forwarded to the Lady Rotter's Field Glass Fund. The total now stands:—One stand telescope, eleven hand telescopes, thirty-seven binoculars and a donation of \$75.00.

BODY SHIELDS AND ARMOUR.

Protection Against Machine Gun Fire.

In the *Observer* Sir A. Conan Doyle writes:—

It is more than twenty-five years since I recorded my impressions that the soldier should be given protective armour. I was first convinced upon this point by the case of Ned Kelly, the bushranger. It will be remembered that Kelly was held up by the police in the early dawn, and that upon his emerging from the hut in which he had taken refuge they fired at him again and again. Instead of falling, he walked about, and returned their fire for a long time, until they began to think that he had some supernatural power. At last a lucky shot brought him down, and then, rushing in, they discovered that he had fashioned himself a rude suit of iron armour, which had defied their bullets. The whole world heard the story, and yet they do not seem to have reasoned that if the outlaw could do this it was worth while for the soldier to do it also.

And certainly there were some obvious objections. Armour was heavy, and speed was an essential in military operations. Even an enthusiast upon the subject could only recommend a limited protection over vital parts. But then at last came trench warfare, and at once all objections were removed. Speed ceased to matter, since a progress of a very few miles in a day was a victory. The Army was not changing its position, so the question of transport was not difficult. Armour could be brought up to the front line trenches and left there for their occupants, like the periscopes, sniper shields, mortars, or other fixtures of modern warfare.

We have recognised this fact to the extent of giving the men helmets. It was done slowly, but it was done. But the body armour is long overdue. I am not caring at the War Office, who have performed miracles, and deserve all the gratitude the nation could show them. But so many recognised needs had to be met that there has been no time or energy left to tackle the new problems. None the less, it is most essential that they should be tackled, and without the loss of a day. From now onwards the Germans will be, we believe, on the defensive. They will hope, therefore, to cause us greater losses than we can expect, and so eventually to wear our strength down to a level with their own. That is their game.

There are two methods of meeting it. One is the big gun, by which we crush them from a distance; the other is some protective device by which we can bring ourselves unharmed through their shrapnel and machine-gun fire. The thing can be done. It only needs energy and determination to do it.

Causes of Casualties.

An experienced observer who was present at the Somme has reckoned our losses there to be due 10 per cent. to heavy shells, 45 to shrapnel, 45 to machine-guns, 5 to rifle fire. If this estimate be approximately true, then 70 per cent. of our losses are avoidable if the whole body could be sheathed in proper armour. This is at present impracticable, but at least two-thirds could be covered, and two-thirds of the 90 per cent. avoided. Even our thin shrapnel helmets have largely reduced head wounds from shrapnel. A thicker plate, from the neck to the mid thigh, will keep it from the body, and will also hold out both the rifle and machine-gun bullet.

If you were only to cover the heart with a slip of steel 8 inches by 6, and weighing 10 or 12 pounds, you would be doing great work. When you remember the numerous cases where fatal bullets have been stopped or turned by purses, cigarette cases, books, or any obstacle, it is strange that we have not systematically covered the few really vital points. But I do not see why we should stop there. Let us once make up our mind that the thing has to be done, that the lives of our men and the winning of our battles depend upon it, and then we will bend every obstacle aside and carry it through.

We know enough now of the Battle of the Somme to understand that where the German machine guns remained intact some of the best divisions of the British Army could not get forward. It was physically impossible. It is for us to make it physically possible. There is only one way by which this can be done. The air is so full of flying lead that the man must be hit. Then you must put something in front of the man to stop the lead. We have talked and written for more than a year. Surely at last something will now be done, that liberty is assured.

SHANGHAI RUBBER.

To-day's Quotations.

Messrs. Benjamin & Potts received the following Shanghai rubber quotations (all buyers) this morning:—

Alma ... Taels 14.75

Anglo-Java ... 13.00

Chemors ... 2.15

Dominions ... 16.00

Java Consolidated ... 23.50

Kroeweeks ... 20.50

Senawangs ... 19.00

Tebongs ... 23.25

Sept. 1 ... Tons 118

2 ... 105

3 ... 118

4 ... 111

5 ... 103

6 ... 112

7 ... 101

8 ... 110

9 ... 102

10 ... 104

11 ... 106

12 ... 106

13 ... 113

14 ... 120

15 ... 110

16 ... 117

17 ... 135

18 (no telegram) ... 116

Total for 18 days. 1,907

Daily average 106.94

The Weight Difficulty.

The chief difficulty, of course, is the weight. “Here is the poor soldier,” says the critic, “who can hardly carry his burden now, and yet you propose to add this huge addition. It is impossible.”

So it is impossible. We can only give armour by taking other weights off him. That is certain. First of all, what is the weight? In my opinion he could get all that is needful with sixty to seventy pounds, and that should include a pair of greaves for his shins. I will not give the exact way in which this would be attained, for I presume that our enemies are studying such points as well as we are, but at that weight I am confident that I can produce armour which will make a man immune to a large percentage of bullets. Let us, then, take that weight for the purpose of argument. If it should prove to be quarter more it would not affect my conclusions. In any case, it is far too heavy for wear with the rest of the soldier's kit. Therefore, it is clear that the stormer—and I only suggest armour for a small minority, who shall be known as the “stormers”—carries no rifle, no tool, no rations, no cartridges. His helmet, his armour, his bag of bombs—with an automatic pistol in his belt—that is his entire load. He is not asked to carry it far or long. Across “no-man's land” he goes, keeps down the fire of the machine guns, and prepares the way for the rush of the lighter-armed riflemen behind him, whose job is to actually take and clear the trench.

Victory for us is now certain. It is not for me to say how long the struggle will last before the final breakdown of the enemy's strength comes, as come I am absolutely certain it will. The French resistance for five months at Verdun definitely turned the scales in our favour by shattering the German plans, and yet we must not imagine that there is a distinct weakening of the force still opposing us. We now have over two-thirds of the whole German Army—namely, 122 divisions—facing us, while the remaining 50 divisions, in co-operation with the Australians, are on the Russian front. But we are fully equal to the task we have undertaken.

The Army which we have built up during the past two years is bearing the hardest fighting with its spirit and morale unbroken. It is greater in numbers, despite losses, and better equipped with all material than when the war broke out. Much blood has been shed by the French, and still more will yet be shed, but you will find not only the whole Army, but also the entire nation determined to carry on the war to a successful conclusion, since we are fighting not alone for our personal interests, but equally for the liberty of the world. We will not abandon the fight until that liberty is assured.

We know enough now of the Battle of the Somme to understand that where the German machine guns remained intact some of the best divisions of the British Army could not get forward. It was physically impossible. It is for us to make it physically possible. There is only one way by which this can be done. The air is so full of flying lead that the man must be hit. Then you must put something in front of the man to stop the lead. We have talked and written for more than a year. Surely at last something will now be done, that liberty is assured.

“VICTORY IS CERTAIN.”

Gen. Joffre's Confident Prediction.

Paris, August 6.—The United Press, New York, published the following to-day from the General Headquarters of the French Army:—

In an interview with American correspondents on the occasion of the second anniversary of the declaration of war, General Joffre said it gave him great pleasure to meet the representatives of American public opinion, because it gave him an opportunity of expressing his appreciation of what the Americans had done for France during the present crisis.

France will issue from the conflict [remarked General Joffre] with her traditional friendship with America greatly strengthened, because we are not only fighting for an ideal which is equally dear to Americans and to Frenchmen, but we are also fighting, in a manner worthy of our ancestors, who fought with your ancestors, for the attainment of what France has done for the present crisis.

The characteristic of the present campaign is the unity of action on all fronts which is bringing ever increasing pressure to bear on the enemy on all sides. While it was the French sacrifices in the early part of the war which enabled the Allies to prepare this unity of action, at the same time I am now proud to pay public homage to the manner in which our Allies to-day are discharging their obligations.

Russia, profiting by the time we were able to give her through being first prepared, has made increasing efforts towards drawing even more and more upon her inexhaustible resources of men and material until she is now able to pour on to the Eastern front armed masses which have attained the recent glorious achievement in Galicia.

Our preparedness has, at the same time, enabled England to organize her full power of mobilization, the actual fighting value of her men having now been fully demonstrated on the Somme. Italy had a more difficult problem and more limited sphere of action, but her splendid accomplishments are now well known. The newly organized Serbian Army has displayed during the past week the unbroken fighting value with which it is ready to resume the campaign.

Although the enemy is still fighting desperately, yet the German plan of quickly transferring reserves to various fronts is no longer possible owing to the steady action of the Allies on the whole German front.

Although the enemy is still fighting desperately, yet the German plan of quickly transferring reserves to various fronts is no longer possible owing to the steady action of the Allies on the whole German front.

The Sergeant in charge of the Signalling Section will arrange for two Signallers to be on stand-by on this date. Members residing at Kowloon will parade at King's Park Range at 100 yards' firing point at 4:30 p.m.

The results of the water polo matches played yesterday at the V.R.C. bath were as follows:—

R. A. (captained by Lieut. Hall) met and defeated the Navy by 11 goals to one.

V. R. C. (Witchell's team) met and defeated the “A” Company, K. S. I. L. by 11 goals to nil.

The matches down for decision to-morrow (Thursday) are—

A. Witchell's team; and V. R. C. (Witchell's team) V. D. Company.

HOW WE TREAT CAPTIVES.

A Contrast to Ruhleben Camp.

A prominent neutral journalist in London, after paying a visit of inspection to the prisoners of war camp at Leigh, Lancashire, has sent an article to his newspaper in Denmark warmly eulogising the treatment of the prisoners there.

He says that at the war prisoners' camp at Leigh there are over 1,500 men, who are housed in a substantial building, which was erected in 1914 as a weaving shed, but never used. The building comprises seven dormitories, cookhouse, tailor and bootmakers shops, library and class room, and ablution sheds with shower baths (hot and cold water). Every man takes a bath at least once a week, and the whole place is remarkably clean and comfortable.

The prisoners have their own canteen, in which they can buy practically anything, except alcoholic drinks; they have their own committees for education, wood-carving, sports, etc., a good band of between twenty-four and thirty, and two theatrical companies, which give performances in a Y.M.C.A. hall. Exercise is permitted at any time between morning and evening roll-call in three large compounds, and games, such as football, fistball, rounders, etc., are allowed. Athletic sports are being arranged for this month.

The prisoners wash their own clothes one day in each week, and all the floors in the camp buildings are scrubbed twice a week. Clothing of all kinds is supplied to the prisoners when their own is worn out. About a hundred of the prisoners have small plots of land for gardening purposes.

The neutral journalist visitor adds that the general appearance of the prisoners afforded clear proof of contentment and good health, which is not at all surprising in view of the really excellent conditions under which they live and the liberality and good quality of the food provided for them.

The daily rations allowed to each prisoner in the Leigh camp are as follows:—

Bread, 1 lb.

Meat, 1 lb.

Tea, 1 oz. or Coffee, 1 oz.

Salt, 1 oz.

Sugar, 2 oz.

Pepper, 1-1/2 oz.

Milk, 1-1/2 pints in a lb. tin.

Vegetables (fresh), 8 oz.

Margarine, 1 oz.

Pies, beans, lentils or rice, 2 oz.

—Central News.

A VILLAGE MURDER.

Aged Chinese in the Dock.

The third day of the Criminal Sessions opened before the Chief Justice this morning.

Tai Hing-tai was indicted on a charge of murder of Tang Ssing-ping,

COMMERCIAL.

THE THIRD YEAR.

Allies' Renewed Resolve.

Commercial and Produce Markets.

London, August 9.—The Bank rate is unchanged at 6 per cent. The Open market rate for short loans is still 4½ to 5 per cent., and discount for four months' Bank bills 5½ per cent. The Silver market has shown further improvement, and bars are now quoted at 31½d. per oz. In the Rubber Share market the volume of business has been less, but prices are very steady. The Yokohama Specie Bank announces the cancellation of £500,000 Japanese bonds. With these further purchases the amount that has been redeemed in the last nine months comes to the considerable sum of over £3,750,000. The China Tea market has been very quiet. Coffee also is quiet, but prices show no change. Sugar maintains a firm tone, with a good demand at full prices. Peppers are firm, but quiet. Rice is firmly held. Manila Hemp has ruled firm, and prices are generally dearer. The market for Plantation Rubber is quiet, but prices at the close are slightly dearer. Standard Crepe being now 2s. 2d. per lb., and smoked sheet 2s. 2d. Fine Hard Para is 2s. 10d. per lb. Straits Para is £167 5s. to £168 10s. for cash, and £168 to £168 5s. for three months' delivery.

Foreign Trade of the United States.

Final reports on the foreign trade of the United States for the year ended June 30, 1916, confirm the previously estimated great total of six and a half billions of dollars of commerce abroad. Imports, according to complete reports, amounted to \$2,192,000,000, which is \$524,000,000 above the imports of the preceding year, and \$476,000,000 above the average of the last five years. The June imports were \$246,000,000, which is the largest import trade ever shown in any month in the history of the country. It was \$17,000,000 more than that for May, and \$88,000,000 above that of June last year. The total value of exports for the last fiscal year was \$4,334,000,000, which was \$1,500,000,000 greater than for the year before, and more than \$2,000,000,000 above the average of the years from 1911 to 1914, inclusive.

In June the exports amounted to \$475,000,000, which was a little less than for last May, but \$200,000,000 greater than for June last year. The year's balance of trade reached the unequalled total of \$2,188,000,000, being practically double that for 1915 and more than four times that of 1914, which were \$1,094,000,000 and \$471,000,000 respectively. The month of June contributed \$219,000,000 to the favourable trade balance of the year, which compares with an export balance of \$111,000,000 in June, 1915, and less than a half million dollars' import balance in June, 1914. Of the year's imports 88 per cent. entered free of duty, compared with approximately 82 per cent. in 1915. Of the June imports 62.6 per cent. were free of duty, as against 62.9 per cent. in June, 1915. The net inward gold movement amounted to \$114,000,000 for June, and \$404,000,000 for the year ended with June. The preceding fiscal year showed a net gold import of \$25,000,000, while 1914 showed a net gold export of \$45,000,000. The year's imports of gold amounted to \$494,000,000, compared with \$172,000,000 in 1915, and \$67,000,000 in 1914. The year's imports of gold were \$90,000,000 as against \$140,000,000 in 1915, and \$112,000,000 in 1914. Gold imports averaged \$28,000,000 a month for the period from Aug. to December, 1915, less than \$12,000,000 a month for the period from January to May, 1916, but in June rose to \$123,000,000. June exports of gold amounted to \$3,335,333, or about \$3,000,000 less than the monthly average since December, 1915.

President Poincaré.

I found your Majesty's telegram to-night on my return from the battlefield where the British and French troops are fighting like brothers side by side. It is impossible to watch them at their task without having absolute confidence in the success of the great cause which they are defending in common. I thank your Majesty for your message, and I assure you that France, in spite of her losses and her sacrifices, is, like Great Britain and the faithful Allies, determined to continue the war until right has conquered.

The Emperor of Russia.

I think your Majesty for your message on the second anniversary of this great war, and I heartily reciprocate the resolution you make in conjunction with our gallant Allies. I am equally determined that we in Russia shall make good the sacrifices which my brave troops and my people have given to a just cause, which will bring the reward we seek, and that the peace for which we fight shall be secured by a complete victory over our enemies.

The King of Serbia.

I share, from the bottom of my heart, the sentiments which your Majesty has been good enough to address to me on the occasion of the second anniversary of the war. I hasten to assure you with what satisfaction I receive this new witness of the inflexible resolve to achieve the triumph of the noble cause for which the precious blood of the brave soldiers of the Allies has run in streams.

The Emperor of Japan.

Your Majesty's welcome message on the second anniversary of the commencement of the war has impressed me very deeply. After all the trials of the great defensive battle, the indomitable armies of the Allies are now marching forward steadily and successfully on all fronts, and I beg your Majesty to believe that I am entirely in accord with you in the strong determination to carry on the struggle until our common cause for right and freedom shall have been fully vindicated.

The King of Italy.

Telegrams received from Australia, Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Egypt, and Malta, all bear testimony to the unanimity of feeling throughout the Empire in which Great Britain and her Allies are participating. I fully

THE RICE INDUSTRY.

Attempts to Regulate Price Condemned.

The third year of Great Britain's part in the war, which opened on August 4, was marked by every possible sign of the resolve of the whole Empire to persevere until complete and final victory is attained.

The King has fittingly expressed the national determination, in a message dated "Midnight, Aug. 3" addressed to the Sovereigns and Heads of Allied States: and in one to the King of the Belgians he renews the declaration that the Allies will continue the struggle until Belgium has been entirely liberated.

The King. To the Sovereigns and Heads of the Allied States:—

August 3, 1916 (midnight).

On this day, the second anniversary of the commencement of the great conflict in which my country and her gallant Allies are engaged, I desire to convey to you my steadfast resolution to prosecute the war until our united efforts have attained the objects for which we have in common taken up arms.

I feel assured that you are in accord with me in the determination that the sacrifices which our valiant troops have so nobly made shall not have been offered in vain, and that the liberties for which they are fighting shall be fully guaranteed and secured.

George R.I. To the King of the Belgians:—

August 3, 1916 (midnight).

On this second anniversary of the day on which my country took up arms to resist the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, I desire to assure Your Majesty of my confidence that the united effort of the Allies will liberate Belgium from the oppression of her aggressors and will restore to her the full enjoyment of her national and economic independence.

I would also desire to convey to Your Majesty my deep sympathy in the grievous trials to which Belgium has been so unjustly subjected, and which she bears with such admirable fortitude.

George R.I. The King has received the following messages in answer to his telegram to the heads of the Allied States on the second anniversary of the declaration of war:—

President Poincaré.

I found your Majesty's telegram to-night on my return from the battlefield where the British and French troops are fighting like brothers side by side. It is impossible to watch them at their task without having absolute confidence in the success of the great cause which they are defending in common. I thank your Majesty for your message, and I assure you that France, in spite of her losses and her sacrifices, is, like Great Britain and the faithful Allies, determined to continue the war until right has conquered.

The Emperor of Russia.

I think your Majesty for your message on the second anniversary of this great war, and I heartily reciprocate the resolution you make in conjunction with our gallant Allies. I am equally determined that we in Russia shall make good the sacrifices which my brave troops and my people have given to a just cause, which will bring the reward we seek, and that the peace for which we fight shall be secured by a complete victory over our enemies.

The King of Serbia.

I share, from the bottom of my heart, the sentiments which your Majesty has been good enough to address to me on the occasion of the second anniversary of the war. I hasten to assure you with what satisfaction I receive this new witness of the inflexible resolve to achieve the triumph of the noble cause for which the precious blood of the brave soldiers of the Allies has run in streams.

The Emperor of Japan.

Your Majesty's welcome message on the second anniversary of the commencement of the war has impressed me very deeply. After all the trials of the great defensive battle, the indomitable armies of the Allies are now marching forward steadily and successfully on all fronts, and I beg your Majesty to believe that I am entirely in accord with you in the strong determination to carry on the struggle until our common cause for right and freedom shall have been fully vindicated.

The King of Italy.

Telegrams received from Australia, Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Egypt, and Malta, all bear testimony to the unanimity of feeling throughout the Empire in which Great Britain and her Allies are participating. I fully

THE CHENGCHIATUNG INCIDENT.

Japan's Demands.

Peking, Sept. 10.—My telegram of the 4th, though based on authoritative information, gave an incomplete version of the Japanese demands on China in connection with the Chengchiatung affair (writes the Peking correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*).

Baron Hayashi presented four demands in writing, including the punishment of Chinese officers and the establishment of police stations as stated, plus the appointment of police advisers and the issue of a proclamation warning Chinese troops to avoid collisions with Japanese.

Verbally, Baron Hayashi asked for compensation for the families of those killed and an apology from the Military Governor, adding two desiderata of a serious character, namely, the appointment of Japanese military advisers at the headquarters of all the military commands in South Manchuria and East Mongolia and the engagement of Japanese instructors at military schools and academies.

The omission of any reference of Manchuria and Mongolia in respect of the last named implies that it is intended to apply to all China, this desideratum, therefore, coming within the category of Group V of the recent demands, regarded as so profoundly objectionable by the Chinese.

The Chinese Government is expected to reply to-morrow concerning some of the demands but refusing others especially those affecting the sovereignty of China.

The incident is attracting much attention and the action of Japan in pressing demands on China, when it is established that the indiscipline of a Japanese officer in forcibly entering the quarters of a high Chinese officer provoked the outbreak, is universally criticised. Chinese feeling is bitter on the subject and their view is that if Japan is animated with friendly feelings towards China she should deal with the case on its merit and not use it as an opportunity to revive in part, at a time of political crisis, the proposals which excited a national demonstration in 1915.

Chinese Version of the Affair.

Peking, Sept. 9.—In the main the Chinese report of the Chengchiatung incident is similar to the Japanese consular report, but it die within two years is likely, thanks to the coming good crop, to last another year, and should a further fall reduce a section of the farming classes to an impoverished condition, they will either manage to reduce their expenses or quit altogether their wonted avocation for other fields which offer better rewards for their labour; that is, unless they utilize their land for the production of something else than rice. From a national point of view, argues the *Jiji*, whose views we have here transcribed, it is a positive gain to divert labour spent in the cultivation of low priced rice to the production of goods of a greater economic value.

The report of the origin of the affairs is much the same, except that, after jostling, Japanese named Yoshimoto and a soldier of the 28th Regiment began to fight, whereas the Japanese report stated that two Chinese soldiers beat the Japanese.

The principal point of the Chinese report is connected with the entrance of the Japanese into the headquarters of the 28th Division. After the Japanese policeman, having in the first place been refused admittance, returned with an escort, the Chinese report says that the Japanese forced their way into the headquarters and when the Chinese sentries tried to prevent their entrance the Japanese policeman wounded one sentry with his sword. Thereupon both sides opened fire, with the result that six Japanese and four Chinese were killed.

From that point the two reports differ somewhat. The Chinese mentions the intervention and detention of the Chinese magistrate but does not confirm the report that Chinese soldiers surrendered and fired on the Japanese barracks. Indeed, it is understood that the Chinese deny this.

On the arrival of Japanese reinforcements the latter occupied all the Chinese barracks, prohibited Chinese troops from staying within 30 li of the road from Sipingchien, forced the Chinese inhabitants to supply carts, laid a military telephone from Sipingchien and also took a census of the inhabitants of Cheng-

chien.

The report adds that the Japanese arrested ten Chinese merchants and coerced them into signing a document stating inter alia, that the 27th Division was also concerned in the incident, which the Chinese affirm is incorrect.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

RESERVE FUNDS.

Sterling

£1,500,000 at 2½%

— £15,000,000

Silver ... £18,000,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors ... £15,000,000

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